NEW YO'AK HERALD.

JAMES G ORDON BENNETT, PRO PRIETOR AND EDITOR.

STRICE M. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACAI MAY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Nonka. BE CADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Catallact of THE

TIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway-La FETZ CHAMPETES-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Wisten's Talk

LAURA REENR'S VARIETIES, Broadway-See Stoop WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-John Bull-Hist

BROADWAY VARINTIES, 472 Broadway-BLACK EYED

WOUD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN PER

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 530 Broad-

BROADWAY ATHEN BUM, 654 Broadway-PANORAMA OBSON HALL, Williamsburg-The Moravians and their

New York, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

Mails for Murope.

ine mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, wi

maye this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past
an o-clock this morning.

The HERRAID (printed in English and French) will be ed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

wrappers, sixpence.
The contents of the European edition of the Eiran. will embrase the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News. The European mails brought by the Arabia seached this city last evening. In our Paris correspondence, published elsewhere, will be found of interesting particulars relative to the locality in which the sittings of the Peace Con Brence are held, the order of its proceedings, and the various other arrangements connected with th eventful deliberations of its members. In the account given by our correspondent of the diplomatic soirces and receptions consequent upon the arrival of the Plenipotentiaries, we have descriptions of the personal appearance, manners and bearing of these important personages. The excitement created in Paris by the secresy with which their proceedings are surrounded is described as intense, and nothing can exceed the sensitiveness of the Bourse to th reports and rumors which are flying around. Our letters from Madrid, which want of space

compels us to hold over until to-morrow, represent the moderadoes as again actively in triguing for the overthrow of the present government. One of our correspondent that he has seen letters in which it is ent. One of our correspondents states affirmed that relations have been re-established be tween that faction and General Narvaez, and that a grand coup d'état is meditated for the purpose of restoring the latter to power. It is added that these projects are supported by Louis Napoleon. and that in the arrangements entered into by the allies for a general settlement at the Paris Con gress, there is a condition that a termination shall pe put to the present state of things in Spain, in lavor of the moderadoes, of course.

We publish in another column a full report of the banquet given at the London Mansion House in honor of Mr. Buchanan. The speech of the Lord Mayor, representing as he does the commercial and, indeed, the popular feeling of England, will be read with great satisfaction in this country. The cordial manner in which the friendly sentiments to which he gave expression, in regard to the United States, were r ceived by the assembled guests, is the best evidence that can be adduced of the little sympathy that exists with the views of the Palmer ston administration on the Central American and enlistment questions.

The French screw steamer Barcelone arrived here vesterday from Havre, after a passage of nineteen days. She is the poincer of the Franco-Ameri can line. Her passengers say that she behaved admirably during the heavy weather she experienced throughout her voyage. She is to be followed by the Alma, which is to leave Havre on the 20th instant. The steamers of this line are built of iron, and are divided into seven water-tight compartments.

The table annexed gives the shipment of gold from San Francisco, on the 20th of February, by the mail steamer Sonora:-

For New York \$1,213,352
On Erglish account 200,997
To Panama 10,500 Advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult. report the death of Haro y Tamirez, at Puebla, which event, if true, will put an end to the revolutionary movement headed by him. At Vera Cruz, ten of the persons engaged in the revolt of the garrison of the Castle had been condemned to death. In the

the Rio Grande everything was tranquil. We have Havana dates to the 9th inst., but the contain nothing of importance of a political characteristical ter. The health of the city was good. Copiou rains had had a beneficial effect on the growing sugar cane. Freights had somewhat improved.

north. Vidaurri was quite active organizing troops,

and was about advancing upon San Luis. Along

The United States Senate yesterday shook off it customary dulness, and indulged in a debate that partook somewhat of the exciting. Judge Douglas slashed away at his colleague—Judge Trumbull and Mr. Sumner in a very spirited manner. The affair is graphically reported in our telegraphic columns. In the House the nigger worshippers experienced another check, the motion to close the discussion on the Kansas contested election case having been defeated by a vote of seventy-eight to ninety-six. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

In the State Senate yesterday a petition from re sidents on Broadway, against a railroad through that thoroughfare, was presented. The bill to pre vent the sale of liquor, in New York and Brooklyn on the Sabbath, was passed to a third reading. It the Assembly a petition from the Chief Engineer o the Fire Department and others, of New York against the election of a Fire Marshal, by the mem bers of the Department, was offered. The bil abolishing the Board of Railroad Commission was passed by a vote of 74 to 10. It is quite probable that this bill will not pass the Senate; still there is a chance that it may, and it is the duty of the railroad interest to spare no pains to secure its passage. A report and bill amending the charter of the Manhattan Gas Company was presented. The bill takes away all special privileges and renders the company subject to the liability o the general law. The minority report of the special committee on the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law was made. It simply repeats the stale arguments in favor of prohibition. Subsequently an effort was made to bring forward the bill repealing the law, but it failed for want of a two-third vote. A number of other subjects of interest were introduced, for the particulars of which see our telegra-

phic reports.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize yesterday evening for want of a quorum. Some of the whig members are in Albany. The Board of Councilmen passed to a third reading a number of unim portant bills. A resolution ordering a special elec tion on the 8th of April, to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-fourth district, occasioned by the death of Councilman Dixon, was adopted. The resolution to concur with the Aldermen in rescinding the grant to Jacob Sharpe and others, for a railroad in Broadway, was called up. After a long discussion the

subject was referred to the Committee on Railreads with instructions to report on Wednesday evening

next.

The Legislative committee appointed to exami into the condition of the tenant houses of this city held their first meeting of inquiry yesterday at the Mayor's office. One branch of their investigation is to agree upon the best plan to recomme construction of tenement houses. Ex-Alderman Blunt, at the session yesterday, laid before the committee his views upon this point.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,000 bales, including portions in transitu. Purchases not expected to assume a settled position until after the Arabia's letters were at hand. Flour was dull and common to good State ranged from \$6 75 a \$7 Extra brands were without change of moment Southern brands were easier, especially for comm grades. Wheat was steady, with small sales of yel low amber colored and good white Southern, at \$ 75, \$1 80 a \$1 90. Corn ranged from 65c. a 70c. for white and yellow, with one lot prime quality of the latter at 72c. Pork was rather firmer, with sales o mess at \$15 624, and of prime at \$14 50 a \$14 62 Sugars were less active, without change of momen in prices. Coffee was quiet, while small sales were made at full prices. Freight engagements were light, and rates, in the absence of the Arabia's let ters, somewhat nominal.

The Last News from Nicaragan- A New View of Several Important Matters.

The steamship Northern Light, which ar rived from Punta Arenas on Thursday night, brings some interesting and important news from Nicaragua.

The chief item of interest in the news wa made known early on that day by a despatch from New Orleans, and it became known in Wall street that the present government in caragua had seized the boats and other propercy owned by the Accessory Transit Company to satisfy a debt alleged to be due from the company to the government. The stock of this company, which had been going up since the Rivas government seemed firmly established, opened at the Broker's Board at twenty-two and fell three per cent. The panic was widespread, and about five thousand shares were sold. At the second board the stock fell to eighteen, but finally closed at nineteen and one thousand shares were sold. Yesterday morning the excitement was unabated and the stock was offered before the board at twelve. The board opened at fourteen when four thousand shares were sold. The second board closed at an advance of two per cent-making an average of eight per cent depreciation of the stock since Thursday morning. The weight of this blow to the com pany-the charter being annulled as well as the property seized-may be better understood when we say that it has nearly two mil lions invested in the carrying trade; that the value of its property thus seized is over half a million of dollars, and that the amount of the depreciation of its capital stock by the panic and consequent fall, is six hundred thousand

As a matter of course, the public is not made acquainted with the secret motives which have actuated General Walker in taking this important step. The facts, so far as they are known, with the decree on the subject, are given elsewhere. For the motives we have only ex parte statements. It appears that the company agreed in 1849 to pay to Nicaragua ten thousand dollars annually and ten per cent of its net profits for the right of way across the country, and there was also to b built a canal, railway or carriage road. It is held that neither of these conditions have been complied with, and therefore the treaty has been annulled. The property of the company has been seized as security for a debt of about three hundred thousand dollars, alleged to be due by the Accessory Transit Company to the government of Nicaragua. Further, that the Nicaraguan government has several times endeavored to induce the company to leave the matter to settlement by a mixed commision, but the company had refused to do so.

It does not appear that there has been any interruption in the transit of California passengers. We note in El Nicaraguense, of Feb ruary 23, the arrival of the steamer La Virgin, on the 22d, from Castillo, with mails, passengers and express from the Atlantic States; and on the 20th, the arrival of yacht General Walker, from Virgin Bay, with California mails and express. It appears that until the organization of the new company the old company's boats are being run by the government. Capt. Scott, the Transit Company's agent, has been appointed receiver, and the commissioners have left Granada for Virgin Bay to enter upon their duties.

We cannot say that the Transit Company' case has awakened much sympathy in this community. The company was never popular until the late filibustering excitement, and its little instalment of public favor at that time was chiefly owing to the fact that Marcy seemed vindictive against it. We have no theory of our own to offer upon the subject until further developements shall have transpired; but the story which receives the most credit in Wall street is, that Walker's action is the result of a quarrel between the ins and the outs of the company. Our readers are aware that at first Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had the cont ol of this route, but that the sceptre passed from his hands into those of Mr. Charles Morgan. Mr. C. K. Garrison was the company's agent at San Francisco.

These persons had the power in June of last year, when Walker sailed for San Juan. The money for the expedition was furnished by Garrison, who was Walker's personal friend. And by a sort of round about way, twenty thousand dollars of the company's money found its way into the Nicaragus treasury about the time Walker established himself. Then came a change. It was charged by the outs that Morgan and Garrison were wasting the money of the company and making large sums for themselves. Morgan, some months ago, was ousted. Vanderbilt again assumed the reins of power, and the other dynasty "caved." Garrison then becoming an out, sent his son to Walker to say-"You have the power-now help us. We have placed you where you are, and now we demand your assistance." And then Walker, to serve his friends who had been ousted from place by the company, took the first convenient excuse to strike the blow they demanded.

The company claims that Walker has no right to annul the charter granted to them. and one Wall street blanket has been stupid enough to say that this corporation is protected by that absurd humbug, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The President of the company states that it has never refused to pay what it owes to the government of Nicaragua, and that it agreed in November last to submit the ques-

tions at issue to arbitration. The arbitrators

were chosen in November last, under authority of Parker H. French, the Nicaraguan Minister but before they met the powers of Col. French were withdrawn by his government. The company proposed to Col. French to pay one dollar for each passenger carried through Nicaragua.

These appear to be the facts in the case. We are inclined to the belief that it is all a stock obbing arrangement, and we are fortified in this impression by the furious epithets launched at Walker's head by the Wall street journals. I seems to us that Walker has been carried away by a feeling of personal friendship and obligation to Garrison and others, and that he has acted rather harshly, to say the least. We have no doubt that the matter will be compro mised; but in the meantime the consequence of Walker's error will be equally hurtful to his infant government and to the company The latter is a wealthy corporation which can take care of itself, but the great mass of the American people sympthise deeply with the present government of Nicaragua, and will regret to find that its gallant head has perilled its hitherto bright prospects. It will be seen that it is in Vanderbilt's power to kill off the new government by opening another route and thus cutting off Walker's communication with San Francisco and New York. Last year the company's expenses on the Isthmus amounted to three hundred thousand dollars, and its employés number several hundred persons. These are great items in sustaining the vitality of the government. The act of General Walker further perils the prospects of Nicaragua, because it tends to unsettle matters, rais doubts and fears in the public mind, and di vert the current of California emigration to the Panama route. Although the exigencies of the republic may have justified General Walker in adopting the motto of Louis XIV., L'état, c'est moi! yet if he is the State, he should remember that as a State he can have no

friends to reward-no enemies to punish. Our Granada correspondent sends us another item of news of no less importance than that relating to the Transit Company. It is that a commission of British and Nicaraguan agents has met at Greytown, and settled the Mosquito dispute on a basis satis factory to both parties, and that s treaty is now on its way to England for ratification. If Great Britain agrees to this treaty -and there seems to be pretty good evidence that she will do so-Mr. Marcy is completely fooled, as he always is on diplomatic questions Then there will be no war with England-then the "ports on Long Island Sound" are safe, and New York is in no danger.

We have also some account of Colonel Schlessinger's mission to Costa Rica. Our corres pondents writing from Granada up to the last moment prior to the departure of the mail, informs us that no news had been received there as to the result of the mission, consequently the stories published on the subject are all

fudge. We are happy to hear that peace and plenty still reign in Nicaragua. Evidences of the progress of the country will be found in the news. Granada is rapidly recovering her pristine beauty, and her streets once more resound with the hammer of the artisan and the busy hum of trade. The blessings of health were vouchsafed to all. The tew deaths that have occurred were caused by drinking a poisonous alcoholic stimulant (a guardiente) and overeating of fruit.

Colonel Kinney turns up again in a letter defending his title.

We have some interesting news from the other Central American States, which shows what we have always believed, that if they do not ally themselves with Walker they will take no steps against him. Guatemala only seems hostile. We translate from the Gaceta of that republic, copies of a correspondence between its Minister and the Secretary of State of the United States. But as the letter of the Guatemalian Minister was written six months ago, and as his government has enough to do to take care of its own affairs and that of its pet, Giardola, now intriguing for the Presidency of Honduras-he has probably thought better of the matter.

Altogether our budget from Central America opens rich. Affairs in that interesting locality are growing more complicated every day. The end is not yet.

Melancholy Suicide of an Officer in the

Mexican Army.
Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Lieut. Grose. captain in the Mexican artillery, but for some time past residing at No. 18 Walker street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Captain Grose was about 33 years of age, and had been commis staned by the Mexican government to purchase stores and munitions of war for the army. The supplies were sent at intervals to Vera Cruz, while the deceased remaired in New York to transact business for the home government. About two months ago the occurants of the house wherein Captain Grose was a board began to notice that deceased was slightly insane. His manue was very violent, and he frequently threatened to do bedily harm not only to himself but others. A consultation of his friends, including the Mexican Consul, was had, and it was resolved, on the 18th of January last. to place deceased under the care of a physician. Two male nurses were also "hired to watch him care male nurses were also hired to watch him carefully, so that he could not commit any violence either to bimself or others. Some pistols that were found in the possessian of the insane man were taken away from him, and the windows of his bedroom were firmly secured. While the patient was uncer the care of the paysician he stoutly protested against the conduct of his friends, saying that he was not insane, and was quite competent to transact his business. His friends, nowever, insisted upon his setting business. His friends, nowever, insisted upon his setting business. And were devising proper legal means to send him to the Lunatic Asylam when the rash act was conditted. The physicians, who were to pronounce their judgment in his case, were to visit him to-day, and it is supposed by the irmstes of the house that the deceased, terrified lest the doctors would render a decision which would be the means of confining him as a lunatic, resolved to end the agonizing suspense by committing suicide.

would be the means of confining him as a lunatic, resolved to end the agonising suspense by committing suicide.

About ten minutes nefers 5 o'clock on the afternoon of yesterday the deceased sent his attendant out upon an errand. The nurse, not trinking for a moment what the patient contemplated doing, acquiesced, and left deceased alone. On returning he knocked at the door, but received no answer. Hastily opening the coor, a shocking spectace was presented to his gaze. On the floor near the fiplace ley the unfortunate man weitering in his blood, like had not yet fies, for is the convulsed movements of the mouth and arms it was apparent that the work of death had not been completed. A physician was sent for, but all earthly aid was of no avail. The deceased died almost instantly after the entrance of the doctor to the spartment shere the shocking tragedy was enacted. A Colt's revolver, with one barrel discharged, was discovered lying by the side of the deceased, woile a gaping wound in the right temple showed clearly where the fatal balk had sped. The Mexican Consul was notified of the occurrence, and will, we understand, see that the body of the deceased is in'erred in a manner becoming his station. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased this morning, when some other interesting facts may be brought to light. No plausible cause can be assigned for the malady with which deceased was afflicted, although a triend of his is of opinion that insanity was brought about by the political troubles of his mother country, to which he was devotedly attached, and for the welfare and prosperity of which he had suffered long and severely.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, March 14, 1866.

I observe in your paper of this morning a notice of the fact of my arrest on a bench warrant upon a charge of perjury. In an wer to it permit me to say that the charge had its origin in the maline of the complaimant, apringing out of a rivalry between two lines of steamboats, and has not a shadow of buth to its foundation.

I court the investigation and ask a speedy trial, and I have not the least fear that my fair fame will suffer a taint from fact to malicious extent.

TED LATEST HEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington, exciting depart in the senate—another depart of the nider worshipped in the house—know nothing caucus, etc.

The debate in the Senate to day, on the report from the Territorial Committee, was very excited, and came near leading to a personal broil between Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Sumner; Mr. Douglas has the floor, and will reply to his colleague on Tuesday, when a rich debate may be anticipated. rich debate may be anticipated.

The Election Committee in the House attempted to force through their resolution to-day, under the previous question, but signally failed. This is the second defeat of the committee. The power of the despised "Dunn faction" is being felt.

The American members of Congress held a meeting

here to-night to deliberate on what measures were best calculated to advance the interests of the American party in the coming Presidential campaign.

The President has appointed Dr. John J. Lowry, or

Missouri, visiter to the Military Academy at West thousand democratic majornty at the recent election in

> PHIRTY-FOURTA CONGRESS. FIRST SESSIO

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1856. REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Petitions were presented from merchants and importers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, asking for a re-

A PUNGENT DEBATE-JUDGE DOUGLAS AGAINST THE ANT

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Ark., reported in favor of print

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Ark., reported in favor of printing thirty-one thousand copies of the majority and minority reports of the Territorial Committee on Kanasa affairs—being dive hundred copies for each member.

Mr. Thummill., (nigger worshipper) of ill., opposed the motion; he thought the minority report presented the savery question in a masterly manner, its positions being unanswerable; but it was not written as a reply to the cetails of the majority report, and he was unwilling to send out, with the endorsement of the Senate, a document containing so many unwarrantable assumptions, erroneous deductions and incensistencies.

Mr. Work, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, asked Mr. Trumbuli to yield the floor for adjournment.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Dl.—I hope not; the courtesies of the Senate have been taken advantage of, on account of my known absence, to make an assault on me.

Mr. TRUMBULL—No, sir: I knew not whether you were present or absent when I was commenting on the report I did not introduce the subject, nor did I know it would come up to-day.

Mr. Douglas—My colleague dares to say, in face of the

present or absent when I was commenting on the report I did not introduce the subject, nor did I know it would come up to-day.

**Ir* DOUGLAS—My collesgue dares to say, in face of the fact, that he did not know I was absent. He acted with unfairness in attacking the report when I was detained from the Senate by Ill health. I would ask him, within what reasonable time his speech will be printed?

Mr. TRUMBULI—I think it will be published by Monday.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If I can ask a postponement of the question till Monday, I will reply to Mr. Trumbull's speech on Tuesday.

Mr. SEWARD—Take your own time.

Mr. DOUGLAS (quickly)—I understand that game, "take your own time." The Senator from Massachusetts took his own time to write and circulate a libel on me when the Nebrasks bill was reported. I understood my colleague to say he came here as a democrat. That will be rews to the cemocracy of Illinois, and is a libel on the democracy of that State.

Mr. CRITENDEN. (K. N.,) or Kentucky, interposed, saying the cebate had transcended the rules of decorum. The Senator had charged a libel on Mr. Trumbull. (Senator)

Mr. DOUGLAS—I should have been better satisfied if the Senator from Kentucky had when black republicance.

sation)
Mr. Douglas—I should have been better satisfied if the
Senator from Kentucky had, when black republicans denounced us in coarse terms, rebuked them for want of

coursel us in coarse terms, rebuked them for want of courtesy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—To what do you allude?

Mr. DOUGLAS—When they made coarse and vulgar partisan assauts on the democratic side of the Senate.

CRITTENDEN—It was no more my business than that of the senate.

CRITTENDEN—It was no more my business than that of the place for vituperation. Such matters should be retited elsewhere.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I do not regard the Senator as good authority in Illinois politics. I was speaking of events of which I am better capable of juging than he.

After turther col oquy, the Chair decided that M. Douglas' remark was not personal.

Mr. DOUGLAS—So far as I am advised, and as I believe, my colleague was the cendidate of a miserable sect of aboiltionists and Know Notaings, which are one and the same thing.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—I wish the Senator to understand that I co-operate with the Americalparity, and standing here as a gentleman and a Senator and claimings all the re-

Mr. CRITIENDEN.—I wish the Senator to understand that I co-operate with the Americarlparty, and, standing here as a gentleman and a Senator, and claiming all the respect due to my honesty as a freeman, I repel with scorn every imputation of that kind, as intended to embrace me and my political associates.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained—I spoke of what Know Nothingiam is in Illinois, and said it might be otherwise in the South. Every know Nothing lodge in Illinois has adopted an abolition creed; and that is the miserable faction which sent my colleague here. The Senator from Kenucky misunderstood me, else he would not have conceived my remark as personal to him.

Mr. CRITENDEN.—The gentleman did not make the qualification he now does.

orived my remark as personal to him.
Mr. CRITANDEN—The gentleman did not make the qualification he now does.
Mr. DOUGLS—Every gentleman must have understood me as making a distinction. I said nothing about Southern Know Nothings.
Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall not permit such remarks as those form my collective to a service market. from my colleague to pass unanswered. I shall suffer n man here or elawhere to state of me things which are ab solutely and totally unfounded. If he means to say I am or ever have been, a Know Nothing, or connected with any secret political organization, the charge is basely—
I will not violate the rules of the Senate, but say, untruHe proceeded to speak of the politics of Illinois, saying
she was and had always been a democratic State. In the
Eighth Congressional district, which gave Pierce nearly
5,000 majority, he (Trumbull) was elected a member of
the Heuse by more than 2,600 majority. He ran as the
anti Nebraska candidate. How did his colleague knowhe received eyery Know Nothing and abolition vote:
He (Mr. Trumbull) did not know it.
Mr. DOUGLAS—My colleague said the reason why he
did not accept at Sellem my proposition to resign our
seats last year to test, by re-election, whether he or I
represented Illinois, was, that Governor Mattison would
appoint me and another democrat to fill the vacancies.
I tell him I will sign a resignation now to take effect at
the next meeting of the Legislature.
Mr. BOUGLAS—I'll give him till Monday morning to
think of it.
Mr. Weiler (dem.) of Cal.—That's better.
Mr. DOUGLAS—I said my colleague received every abolition and Know Nothing vote in the Legislature. He date
not deay that statement. Why equivocate?
After some further resears,
Mr. DOUGLAS—las and that his colleague had become a
ch'et of the black republicans.
Mr. TURNBUL—I ask my colleague to explain.
Mr. TURNBUL—I ask my colleague to explain.
Mr. TURNBUL—I ask my colleague for mail parts of the
State?
Mr. TURNBUL—I tell him no, to his teeth. I never was
a candidate of the abolition or Know Nothing party.
have been voted for by members of the American party,
have been voted for by members of the American party, secret political organization, the charge is basely-ill not violate the rules of the Senate, but say, untru-

Mr. Trumuul.—I tall him no, to his teeth. I never was a cancicate of the abolition or Know Nothing party. have been voted for by members of the American party, and it was so with the gentleman; but that I was their cancicate is not true.

The colledgy was continued further, when Mr. Summer, replied to the remarks of Mr. Douglas, that he (Summer) had obtained a week's delay of the Nebraska bill in order to circulate a libel on him (Douglas). Mr. Summer said that it was untrue—that he had united with other members of the Senate in sending an address to the peope of the United States, expressing the true character of the bill, and predicting many of the evils which have since ensued.

bill and predicting many of the evils which have since ensued.

Mr. Douglas said that both Messrs. Chase and Sumner, on the occasion referred to, came to his seat and asked him to postpone the Nebraska bill one week, in order to give them time to examine it. He did ac—but the day af er he discovered they had written an exposition of that measure, and scattered it broadcast. It was the isles statement that they had not had time to examine the bill of which he (Douglas) complained. That address attributed to him a base purpose, self-aggrandizement, and not a proper sense of the first indicate that libelious—oh, no. This might accord with his ideas of a gentleman and a Senator.

Mr. Sunner—I shall enter into no contest here or elsewhere as to the character of a gentleman. This senate where as to the character of a gentleman. This senate the request to which he alludes.

Mr. Luguian repeated that Mr. Sumner, while pretend—

the Senator and alludes.

Mr. Douglas repeated that Mr. Sumner, while pretending he wanted time to read the Nebraska bill, had pre-

subject.

Mr. Sumner said the address was predicated on the first bill and not on the jast.

Mr. Douglass remarked that the reasons assigned by Mr. Summer for the postponement of the Nebraska bill, were not true in fact.

Mr. Johnson's motion was then adopted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1856. THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. WASHBURN, (nigger worshipper) of Maine, argued in favor of the resolution empowering the Committee or Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case. He said Mr. Reeder was removed because he would not be the slave and tool of the President, who

would not be the slave and tool of the President, who had offered him the mission to China or Great Britain if he would resign the Governorship.

Mr. SMITH, (K. N.) of Va.—Do I understand the gentleman to make that charge?

Mr. WASHRIKEN—I have seen such a statement in the newspapers. The correspondent who made it dared the Washington Union to deny it, and I dare the gentleman from Virginia to make the denial.

Mr. SMITH—I believe it to be a baid and unmittigated falsehood, and it is unbecoming in any member to repeat such newspaper statements.

Mr. WASHRUKEN—I believe every word of it. There are gentlemen here who can speak for the Executive.

Mr. MASHRUKEN—I believe every word of it. On the care gentlemen bere who can speak for the Executive.

Mr. MATHEON (nigger worshipper), of N. Y., continued to defend the Emigrant Aid Societies, and severely criticised the positions of the minority report; condemned squatter sovereignty, and expressed the opinion that the difficulties in Kansas were attributable to the "let active" policy of 1850 on the alavery question. But

for this there would have been no flaming proclamation by the Freedent, and no orders from the Secretary of War to enforce the laws. Mr. Warmburn argued that the committee must have

War to enforce the laws.

If: Washerers argued that the committee must have plenary ower in order to give an impartial hearing and arrive at an honest, intelligent judgment. He moved the previous question.

The motion was negatived, 78 voting for, and 96 against it.

Mr. Bangary. (Apr.) against it.

Mr. BENEETT, (dem.) of Miss., contended that Mr.

Reeder has set up an extraordinary claim, without a shadow of law or justice.

Adjourned till Monday?

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

ALRANY, March 14, 1866. The Broadway Railroad bill came up again before th Rouse committee to-night. Mr. Hitton argued against the read, and J. S. Sleyter appeared for the grantees. D. D. Field, Esq., speaks in favor of the grantees on

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate. ALBANY, March 14, 1856.

By Mr. Spencer-From the residents on Broadway, against a railroad through that thoroughfare.

By Mr. Brooks-For aid to the Inebriate Asylum, New York.

York.

York.

York.

By Mr. C. P. Smith—Favorably on the bill authorising the sale of abandoned casal lands.

By Mr. Noxox—Favorably on the bill for the better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery; also, to incorporate the Order of Odd Fellows.

By Mr. Braddon—Favorably on the bill to amend the Common School law.

By Mr. Ramber—Favorably on the bill to amend the general Railroad law, by requiring locomotives to blow a whistle at crossings, &c.

To amend the Common School law.

NOTICES OF SHILS.

By Mr. Brooks—For the benefit of minors; also, to incorporate the Order of United Americans.

By Mr. Fighdon—Relative to bridges over the Hudson river.

river.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH—To amend the act consolidating the cities of Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

The Stockbridge Indian bill was lost by a vote of 16 to 12, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A bill authorizing the District Attorney of Kings county to appear a clerk was passed.

WILL ORDERED TO A TURD READING.

A Bill authorizing the District Attorney of King county to appoint a clerk was passed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THERD READING.
In relation to savings banks and institutions.
Compelling magistrates and officers to pay over fines.
To prevent the sale of liquor in New York and Brook

yn on the Sabbath.

To incorporate the New York Hydropathic College.

The bill to amend the usury laws was then debate
and progress reported.

Assembly. ALBANY, March 14, 1856.

ALBANY, March 14, 1856.
Against the Broadway Railroad.
For an investigation into the shairs of the Harlemailroad.

Against the formation of the Twenty-third ward, New York.

For an appropriation to the Asylum in aid of Destitute Children. From the Chief Engineer and others—Against the elec-tion of a Fire Marshal by the New York Fire Depart-

By Mr. B. SMITH—Favorably on the bill to protect the citizens of New York against the impositions of city rail Coads.

By Mr. J. B. Clark—To amend the act relating to the

roads.

By Mr. J. B. CLARK—To amend the act relating to the Second Avenue Railroad.

By Mr. KETCHAM—Favorably to incorporate the Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses.

By Mr. FOOT—Against the bill for the better protection of married women.

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By Mr. FOOT—Against the bill for the better protection of married women.

By Mr. GRAN, by bill—To purchase swords for the surviving New York Mexican Volunteers.

BY MR. GRAN, by bill—To purchase swords for the surviving New York Mexican Volunteers.

A report and bill smencing the act incorporating the Metropolitan Gas Company was received. The report states that special privileges granted in the act were procured in special committee, after the passage of the bill through the Committee of the Whole.

The bill amends the act by providing that the permission of the Corporation of the city of New York shall be obtained before the streets are dug for laying the pipes; takes away the privilege of obtaining exclusive permission and authority to lay pipes in any streets of the city; limits the real and personal estate of the company to such an amount only as is absolutely necessary for manufacturing and business purposes; limits there debts and liabilities to fifty per cent of the amount of capital actually paid in, and renders the stockholders personally liable for any excess; the company to be deemed organized only when 10.000 shares are subscribed for, and \$5,000 actually paid in. The bill takes away all special privileges, and renders the company subject to the liability of general law.

THE MAINE LOUGH LAW.

The minority of the Committee on the Temperance bill reported, and the report was debated.

Mr. MATTESON repelled the charges of unfairness made in the report against the majority of the committee, and stated that every facility had been given to the minority to make a reply to the majority report at the time the same was presented.

THE MAINE LOUGH LAW.

The minority of the Commit

AFTERNOON SESSION.

To enable Executive officers of New York and Brooklyn to obtain evidence.

To renew the charter of the College of Pharmacy in New York.

New York.

STOCK GAMBLING.

Mr. MILER gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules, for the purpose of moving forward the bill to suppress stock gambling.

BILS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BREVOORT—TO enable the Corporation of New York to lease Reservoir square to the Crystal Palace for a congetterm, on such conditions as may be deemed count.

able.

By Mr. Lee—To compel the Rensselser, Saratoga and Whitehall Railroads to reduce their fare to two cents per

whitehall raintenance watermen in New York. The bill gives the power to the Mayor to license, fixes the license at \$2, which takes the place of all dock fees, fixes the license for assistant waterman at \$1, and imposes fines for running boats without a license, and for rejunctions to the same Re.

fines for running boats without a licease, and for retusing to produce the same, &c.

By Mr. Mailies—To regulate the duties of Port Wardens
in New York. The bill makes it the duty of the Wardens
to make surveys of all ressels and cargoes, and cherce
fees, as now established, and imposes a fine of fifty cullars on any person or persons who perform the duties of
a Warden, as above stated, or interferes with him in the
performance of his duties.

Mr. Mattieon moved to suspend the rules, in order to
put forward the billitepealing the Prohibitory law. Motion
lost for want of a two-third vote
Mr. ANTHON moved that the Railroad Committee be required to ascertain and report whether Spuyten Duyed
bridge and other points on the Hudson river road are safe
for travel, and that the committee have power to send
for persons and papers.

for travel, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Phendeughast moved the appointment of a committee to report to this or the next Legislature the financial condition of Greenwood Cemetry.

Mr. VAN SANTOOND called up the resultation of inquiry into all the acts and matters connected with the consolidation of the Central railroads.

Messrs. Northrup and Anthon were in favor of investigation, and Mr. Fowler against it.

The question being on the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution of inquiry, the House refused to do so by ayes 40, mays 4.

Adjourned.

Kansas Affairs.

FREE STATE CONTRIBUTIONS AT ALBANY.

Albany, March 14, 1856.

The subscriptions at the Kansas meeting in this city, last evening, amounted to \$4,940, of which Gerrit Smith gave \$3,000, E. C. Delevan \$1,000, and the State Register and Evening Journal each \$100.

KANSAS MEETING IN BOSTON.

KANSAS MEETING IN BOSTON.

A meeting of the friends of freedom in Kansas was held at Fansuil Hall last evening. Gen. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Mr. Conway, late of Maryland, and Judge Smith, of Pennsylvania, made speeches, showing the wrongs of the people of Kansas, and the necessity of giving them material aid and assistance. No resolutions were offered. The a stendance was small.

Canadian Affairs.

KINGSTON.

TORONTO, March 14, 1856.

In Parliament, last evening, the Ministry gained the superiority; beating the opposition 72 to 42 on a motion to reacing the resolution of inquiry into Judge Duval's charge on St. Sylvester's murder trial.

A fire occurred at Kingston this afternoon. destroying the building on the corner of Brook and King streets. The block contained several stores, and the loss is considerable.

The Accident on the Seaboard and Ronnels Railroad.

Hallroad.

BALTMORE, March 14, 1856.

The mails destroyed by the recent railroad accident near Margaretaville, N. C., were unusually large. The contents of Adams & Co.'s car were valued at \$50,000. Four passengers were badly injured, and one of them, named Octavius Cook, subsequently died.

Marine Disaster.

The schooner Baltimore, from Baltimore, bound fi New York, with a cargo of flour, rice, cotton, &c., ashore near Old Point Comfort. A steamer has been set to her relief. She is laying easy, and her cargo is beint taken out. The Virginia Legislature Aiding Railroads

The Virginia Legislature have passed a bill appropriating a million of collars to the Virginia, Tennessee and Covington and Ohio Railroad. The appropriation for the Central road was reduced to \$300,060.

Our barbor is open, and large numbers of vessels ar arriving and departing. The Norfolk boats leave daily with passengers for the South. Navigation at Baltimore Resumed

The America Outward Bound.

HALFAX, March 14, 1856.

The steamship America arrived here from New York at 2 o'cleck, and safled again for Liverpool at 5 o'cleck this me. 25 g.

The Steamship Alabama Detained.

EAVANZAR, March 14, 185

The steamer Alabama has been detained here by sto
nee Wednesday, her regular day of departure.

aves at noon to-day (Friday.)

Markets.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
Stecks steady. Pennsylvania Nate Pre's, 83%; Reading Railroad, 45%; Long Island Railroad, 15%; Morris Canal, 14%; Long Island, 15%; Pennsylvania Railroad.
45%.

New Orleans, March 12, 1856.

The cotton market is larguid. Sales to-day, 8,500; market dull. but prices unchanged. Rio coffee, 1234c; molasses, 534c.; lard, 334.

The Arabia's news came to hand to-day after business

New Orleans, March 13, 1856.

Cotton—Sales to day, 14,000 bales. Market stiffer user der Arabia's news, but not quotably higher. Barrell lard salls at 9c. Mess pork, \$13 50. Cotton freights threepool, 23-32d.

THE OPERA-SECOND NIGHT.-There was a very good house at the Academy last night, the second of the spring season, when "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given, with Lagrange as Lucia, Brignolt as Edgardo, and More il as Ashton. The performance, so far as these artists were concerned, was an excellent one. Lagrang was splendid as Lucis, and Brignoli sang well, and acted carnestly and spiritedly. The finals to the second act was exceedingly well given. "Norms?" is announced for to-night, and the "Trovatore" for Monday. Mise Phillips, we are giad to learn, is rapidly convalencing, and will sing on Mendry. This will be the only performance during Passion Week. On dit, that Signor Arditi's opera, "La Spia," will shortly be done here. It is the only opera in which one of our national airs ("Hail Columbia") is introduced. It is worked in very artistically in the finals.

Miss Lyndon allas "Charley," at the Court of Sessions. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Smith.

been disposed of at the Court of Sessions yesterday, Mr. been disposed of at the Court of Seaslons yesterday, Mr. Spencer appeared with a writ of habeas corpus, and asked for the discharge of Miss Lyndon, allas "Cuarley," who had been committed to the Tombs on an affidavit of officer O'Keefe, charging that the aforenaid Charley was a vagrant. The crewd about the court room being) already large and constantly increasing, the Recorder said he would adjourn the court and hear this case at his private office in Chambers street. Thither accordingly his Honor repaired, accompanied by Charley and her counsel, some two or three reporters and a numerous crowd, who were not invited, but who never theless got there first, and continued to besiege the office unin-termittingly during the trial. A sufficient number having been admitted to see that no violence was done to the paw or to Miss Lyndon, the Reco-dsr took his seat, ordered the doors to be closed, and stated to Mr. Spencer that he was now ready to hear the case. Mr. Spencer commenced by saying that he would not have pressed this matter so hard upon the Court had he not been satisfied that great rejustice had been done to his client, Miss Lyndon, by this commitment. He should ask for her discharge on the ground that the afficavit on which she had been committed did not constitute a case of vagrancy. No facts were stated tending in the least to show that she was a vagrant. The affidavit only states that this woman was standing on the corner of Warren street and Broadway when arrested, and that she had for some time been in the habit of dressing in male uttire and passing herself off for a boy. Now, with regard to the first part of the afficavit, he supposed she had a right to stand on the corner of Warren street and Broadway, or on the corner of any other street. There was no pretence that she was misbehaving herself in any manner, but only standing on the corner of Warren street and Broadway, that the forbidding women to dress in male attire, and that, too, in the daytime. With regard to the latter part of the afficavit, he had not been able to find any statute forbidding women to dress in male attire, and certainly as a master of taste, it was far more becoming than the hybrid Bloomer costume. Besides there was nothing in the afficavit to show—and there was no proof of the fact—that Charley was not what she pretended to be—a boy.

Mr. SPENCER—Yes, your Honor, it was reserved for the eagle eye of officer O'Keefe to discover that she was a girl. I don't know what means that officer has of detecting the sex of a person at a glance, but I extainly have no proof that this woman is not of the masculine gender, and I shall not suffer my zeal in the pursuit of knowledge to push me to a closer investigation of the subject. The counsel proceeded to rest of her counsel's speec ing been admitted to see that no violence was done to the law or to Miss Lyndon, the Recordsr took his seat, or-

smile upon the Recorder for his prompt decision, and answered the few questions he put to her with equal promptness:

RECORDER—Do you intend going out of the city?
RECORDER—Bo you expert on a sister in California that I would come out there in May.
RECORDER—Have you ever been in prison?
CHARIST—No, sir, not in prison.
Her counsel explained that she had been arrested once before on the charge of wearing boy's clothes, but through the kind offices of Gov. Draper, had been discharged.
RECORDER—Well, you had better go out of the city as soon as you can, for you will be abnoyed and subjected to a great deal of trouble if you remain here. My adviso to you is to get away as soon as possible.
CHARLEY—That I intend to do.

"Charley" is a fine looking boy, 19 years old, stout built, black hair, gray eyes, fair complexion and classic features. She says she was born in New Orleans, and, at the sge of 15 adopted male attire, which she has worn ever since. She has been a bar tender, a barber, a waiter, acabin boy. and almost everything else except an abandoned girl, which she declares she never was, and never will be. She locks and acts the part of a man remarkably well, and to one less skilled than officer O'Keefe, it would appear impossible that she could be anything but a man.

BRIDGETOWN, Feb. 22, 1856.
The Steamer Tennessee—Black Troops for Canada—State of the Markets, &c., &c.
The steamship Tennessee, from New York, is now among the islands and will return in a few days from

and Havana. The planters are busy grinding the cane, but the product will not reach an average yield. Much fever and ague prevails here, but all cases yield

Central America, via Kingston, Jamaica, Gonaives, Hayt

Much fever and ague prevails here, but all cases yield to medical treatment.

A regiment of our native infantry is being ordered to Halifax, for the performance of garrison duty for two years, and will be succeeded (or, to use a military phrase, relieved) by a regiment from Trinidad, where a new one is being introduced.

Native produce is not abundant and American bread-stuffs and provisions are scarce and high; but our market will be shortly glutted by arrivals from the United States, when navigation permits their departure. Quiet prevails and the health of the island is tolerable.

Bupreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLESHIP.

MARCH 14.—Giles w. Plagg.—The defendant's counsel moves for a struck jury in the coming sait between Mr. Giles and Mr. Flagg. The motion was opposed, but finally it was arranged that each party should name a gentleman by whom the jury was to be struck. Mr. Flagg's counsel named ex-Judge Kent, and ex-Judge Ullshoeffer was named on part of Mr. Giles. Both parties are anxious for a speedy trial, and the cause will be brought on without delay. There are five or six counsel on each side.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Hos. Judges Strong, Rossevett, Clerke and Davies presiding.

THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP—RECOGNITION OF JUDGE

DAVIES.

MARCH 14.—Mr. Van Buren made a motion to bring on the Ninth avenue case; and on a question arising whether Judge Strong could remain in this district, his services being required to hold the King's County Creuit, inquiry was made of Judge Davies it he would take Judge Strong's place at the Brooklyn Circuit; his Henor Judge-Davies consented, and it was arranged that he should continue the circuit for Kings county, in lieu of Judge Strong.

The New York Weekly Herald. NEWS FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, JAPAN, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.—CONGRES-SIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, ETC., ETC.

SIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, ETC., ETC.,
The Weighty Herald will be published at eleven o'clock this
morning. Its contents will embrace news from Europe, Calilorina, Oregon, Central and South America, the Sandwich
lishads, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Ulah, &c.; Editorials on variou;
topica; Affaira in Washington and Albany; Financial, Commercial, Political, Religious and Theatrical Intelligence; The
latest by Telegraph; together with a variety of local and
miscellaneous articles. Single copies, in wrappers, ready firmailing, can be had at the counter. Price, sixpence.

The Hats Manufactured by Rispenscheld, 118 Ressau street, so strikingly bear the impress of originality and skill—there is a novelly and nestness in their construction, and an elegance and style in their whole appearance which makes them the decided favorites with gentlemen of uses and fashion. Price \$5.50.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats just lesued are superfor in style and finish. Gentlemen in want of a hat are invited, to call at his salesroom, 301 Broad-way, second door from Dunne street.

Banta will Introduce To-day, the Spring styles of silk and felt hats, for gents and boys, at his long es-tablished stand, 106 Canal. corner of Woosfer street. N. B.— The new styles of children's straw goods will be open on Russ-day, March 18. White, the Hatter, has Removed from the corner to 148 Fullon street, between Broadway and Nawau street. Visit his establishment, and select one of his spring styles, at \$4; also, a splendid hat for \$3, WHITE, hatter.

Spring Style, for 1856, now Ready, at the New Hat Company's, 146 and 148 Nassan street. Best quality, the children of the white the could be call. We sell a hing in limit allow shouses parks. Our name are